MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1859.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TROUBLE AGAIN BREWING IN CANADA.

Passage of the New Tariff-its Effect to Bill Trade with the United States-Its Origin a Grand Trunk Rallway Job Discontent in the Upper Province—Separation and Annexation Agitated,

&c.,

OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Tonomo, March 23, 1859.

The New Turiff—High Duties—Differential Duties in Favor of the St. Lewrence—No More Trade in Groceries, &c., With New York—Feeting in Canada West—Sauggling

lo Become a System, de. The mest important measure of the session—the tariffas just passed the stage which makes further opposition mayailing. The report of the Committee of the Whole was concurred in last night by a majority of fourteen. It will pass its final stages without further amendment in any material point, and will, no doubt, meet with sin ess in the Upper House. This is the seventh tariff ted in Canada within the last ten years, each being cent. The distinguishing features of this tariff are: first, its recognition of the ad valorem system, with only one exception—to wit, the article of whiskey—on which a specific duty of eighteen cents on the gailon is to be levied; secondly, its total abandonment of protection—a premi-pent feature of the last tariff—by imposing duties on raw materia's as well as their manufactured products; thirdly, its operation against trade with New York, B s ton, &c., and in favor of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route to the sea. This effect is 'mainly attributable to the the price at the last place of purchase. Tea will be imported direct from China, sugar from Cuba, &c. By the trade returns of last year it appears that more than hair the entire imports of Canada came from and through the United States. It is believed that the new tariff will force nearly the whole of this trade by the St. Lawrence. Montreal merchants are in ecstacies; but they have over-leaped the mark. A duty of twenty-five and thirty per cent, with the public feeling of Western Canada bitterly hostile to the tariff, will put the trade into the hands of smuggiers. This measure has been sarried by a majority of Lower Canada representatives You may judge, then, what amount of respect will be law by the people of Upper Canada, paying as hey do two-thirds of the customs duties. It was difficult to get a jury to convict when duties were 1214, but when ers are asked to pay 25 to uphold the reckbers, who rule by the open purchase of votes from one

I send you a copy of the tariff as it was passed in the Lower House. Only one alteration will probably be made— vin: the admission of Bibles and books of devotion free, These were among the ten per cents; but an amendment of Mr. Brown, the opposition leader, so frightened the government that they consented to yield in favor of Bibles, kc. It will perhaps interest you, and other American ewspaper publishers, to learn that the Inspector Gene ral, in reply to a question, stated that the word "periodinumbers of which are now sold in Casada by news ven

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

8CHEDULE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INWARDS.

GOODS PAYING ONE HUNDIED PER CENT.

Brandy; gin; coldasi; rum; spirits and strong waters, nectuding spirits of wine and alsohol, not being whiskey.

Score Faying forty per cent from 1st jung, 1859, to 30th jung, 1859, to 30th jung, 1859, to 30th jung, 1861, noth days inclusive; there the cent should be jung, 1861, both days inclusive; hunding the jung, 1861, 1861, and days inclusive; hunding forth from 1st jung, 1862, both days inclusive; hypere per cent upon, from and affine the 1st july, 1862.

Bugger, friend, whether in lower or lumps, candied, pushed, or in any other form; white bastard sugar or there sugar equal to refined in quality.

Goods Paying Forty per cent.

Segar.

DODGE PAYING THIRTY PER CENT PROM 1ST JUNE, 1859, TO 30TH JUNE, 1860, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE: TWENTY WIVE PER CENTREM IST JULY, 1860, TO 30TH JUNE, 1861, HOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE: PEPTERN PER CENT FROM 1ST JULY, 1861, TO 30TH JUNE, 1862, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE: PER PER CENT CTON, PROM AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JULY, 1862.

Present duties in force to end of May, 1859.

Sugar not refined, nor white bastard or other sugar qual to refined nor white bastard or other sugar qual to refined to.

Almonds, walnuts and filberts; ginger, pimento and pepper, ground; mace, nutmegs and cinnamon; nuts of all kinds; patent medicines and medicinal preparations, not elsewhere specified; spices, ground; snuff; wine of all sinds; currants; drad fruit; figs; coffee, ground or roast-ed; blacking; tobacco, manufactured; soap; starch; ale,

Rinds; currants; dried fruit; figs; coffee, ground or reasted; blacking; tobacco, manufactured; soap; starch; ale, beer and porter.

Goods Paying twenty five fer cent.

Manufactures of leather, viz.—boots and snoce; harness and saddiery; clothing or wearing apparel made by hand or sewing machine.

Goods Paying fifther fire cent.

Book, map and been printing pager.

Goods Paying the fire cent.

Anchors, six cut, and under; books, printed; periodicals and pumphilete not being reprints of British copyrights, nor blank account, or copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon; bibles, testaments, &c, to be used in public, free; brass in bars, rods and sheets; brass or copper wire and wire cloth; cameos and mosaics, real or imitation, when set in gold or eliver and other metal; Canada plates, timed plates, galvanized from and sheet iron; copper, in bars, rods, bolts or sheets; slik twist for hats, boots and shoot; fron, bar, rod or hoop, nail and spike rod, hoop or tire for driving wheels of locomotives, bent or welled, boller plate, railroad bars, wrought fron chairs and spikes, rolled plate; wire; jewelry and watches; lead in sheet; maps, charts and atlasses; wrough tron chairs and spikes, rolled plate; wire; jewelry and watches; lead in sheet; maps, charts and atlasses; cotton candle wick, cotton yarn and cotton warp; white lead, dry; plaster of Paris, ground and calcined; hydraulic cement ground and calcined; red lead; libarge; phosphorors; medicinal roots; drain titles for agricultural purposes; engravings and prints; straw, Puscan and grass fancy plaits; tin, granulated or bar; tabes and piping, of copper, brass or iron, when drawn; zinc or spelter, in sheet; locomotive and engine frames, crank; crank axles, railway car and locomotive asies, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank piras, con-ecting rods, steamboat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rough.

axies, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, connecting rods, steamboat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rodgh.

Goode PAYING SPECISC DUTIES.

Whiskey of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength or less quantity than a gallon, for every gallon 18 conts.

All articles not hereinbefore enumerated as charged with a specific or ad valorem duty, shall be chargeable with a cuty of twenty per cent on the value thereof.

Acids, of every description, except vinegar; agricultural societics, seeds of all kinds, farming utensits and implements of husbandry, when specially imported by, for the encouragement of agriculture; along anatomical pre-parations; anchors, over six cwt. animals of all kinds; antimony; antiquities, collections of; apparel, wearing, and other personal effects, and implements of husbandry (not merchandise), in actual use of persons coming to settle in the province and accompanying the owner; apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad; argol; arms for army or they and Indian nations, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the treasury of the United Kingdom, or of the province; ash, pot, pearl and soois, bark, tanners'; bark used solely in dyeing; barley, except pot and pearl barley meal; beaus; bean meal; bear and bigg; bear and bigg meal; bearies, nied solely in dyong b'eaching powder; bolting cloths; borax; bookbinders tools and implements; books, maps and charts, imported not as merchandise but as the personal effects of parsons arriving in Cannda to become bom falle readents of the province; bottics containing wine, spirituous or fermentel inquors of oilcers' mess; brandy imported for do., bran and shorts; brimstone; bristies; broom corn; buckwheat; buckwheat ment; bulbs and roots other tima medicinal; bullon; burratones, wrought or unwrought, but not boun up into milistones; butter; coin and builion; cabinets of cothing for gratuitous distribution by; cheese; clothing f toos distribution by any charitable society; coal; cochiitoss distribution by any charitable society; coal; cochineal; coke; commissariat stores; copperas; corkwood or
the bark of the corkwood tree; corn, Indina; cotton and
flax waste; cotten wool; cream of tartar; in crystals; diamonda and precious stones; drugs used solely in
dyeing; dyo stuffs, viz:—bark, berries, drugs,
nuis, vecetables, woods, and extract of logwood;
earths, clays and others, dry; eggs; emery; emery glass,
and sand paper; feit bat bodies and hat felt; firebrick; firewood; fish; do, oil, in its crude or natural state; do, products of unmanufactured; fashing nets and seines; fish
books, lines and flan twines; flax, hemp and tow, undress-

ed; flour; fruits, green; fruits dried, the growth of the United States only, while the Reciprocity treaty is in force; furs, skins, polts or tails undressed, when imported directly from the United Kingdom or British North American provinces or from the United States, while the Reciprocity treaty is in force; gems and medals; gouldesters' brim moulds and skins; gravels. Grains—barley and rye; ocans and peas; bear and big; bran and shorts; buckwheat; Indian corn; cate; whea; meals of above grains; grindstones, wrought or unwrought; gems and rosins, in a crude state; gypeum or plaster of paris, ground or unground, but not calcined; greace and scrape; hams hair, Angola goat, Tu lbet, borse or mohair, unmanufactured; hemp; hides; horus; household furniture and effects that have been in actual use for one month or more, of persons coming to settle in this province, and in charge of the owner; household effects, personal, not merchandise, of subjects of her Majes; y domicileo in Canada, but dying abroad; indigo; invo tions and improvements in the arts, models or patterns of—provided that no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted up for use; junk and oakum; lard; lime, the produce of British North American Provinces only; machinery, models and patterns of—provided the same be not put to axitual use; Manilla grass; manures of all kinds; marble in blocks or siabs, unpolished; ments, fresh, smoked and salt; menagerica—horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of—subject or regulations by the Governor in Council; mittary stores and materials for military clothing imported for the use of the Provincial militia, under such restrictions as may be passed by Governor in Council; moteses and sea grass for mad paim, in their crude, unrectified or natural state; oil cake or linseed cake; ordnance stores; ores, of all kinds of melati; osier or willow, for basket makers' use; puckages of all kinds in which goods are usually imported, except the following, viz. spirit, wise, oil, beer, cider and other casks for the centai and trees; printing ink and printing presses; provisions for army or navy or indian nations; rags; resin and roein; rice; sail doth; sal soda; sai ammoniac; sait; seeds, for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes only; ships; blocks; binnacle lamps; bunting; canvass, sail, Nos. 1 to 6; compasses; dead eyes; dead lights; deck plugs; shackles; sheaves; signal lamps; travelling trucks; cordage which upon importation shall have paid the duty of customs, chail be entitled to drawback under the 8th sec., 22 Vict. ch. 76, when applied to ship building purposes, and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may make; ships; water casks in use; silk hat felts; soda ash; sago flour; specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany; stone, unwrought; shate sicrectype blocks, for printing purposes; statues, busts and casts, of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings as works of art, specimens of sculpture, cabluets of coins, medals, gens, and all collections of antiquities; sulphur or brimsuone; tin and zinc or spelter in block or pig; tailow; teasels; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part; tobacco, unmanufactured; tools and implements of trade of handicraftsmen arriving in Canada, when accompanied into the Province by the actual settler, and brought in blocks or pigs; varnish, bright and black, for shipbulders, other than copal, carriage, shellac, mastic or japan; vegetables not elsewhere specified; vehicles of travellers, except those of hawkers and pediars; water lime, unground wine, spirits and fermented bquors of all kinds, imported for officers' mess, and the packages containing the same; wool; all impor attons for the use of her Majesty's army and navy serving in Canada, or for the public uses of the Province.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported, un-

The following articles are prohibited to be imported, un-der a penalty of fifty pounds, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found.

COMPARISON OF THE NEW WITH PRECEDING

TARIFFS. The following shows the principal duties levied under the new tariff, as contrasted with those of previous years It will be observed that in every case there is an increase

COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE TARIFF AND RESPIRACITY THEATY.

[From the Toronto Globe, March 25.]

Adverting to Mr. Galt's tariff and its manifest hostility to the mercantic interests of the Atlantic States, the Chicago Journal remarks:—

Canada is on the verge of taking a sutcidal step, which will compel the United States, as a measure of self preservation, to abrogate the treaty. Whether our neighboring province is willing to sacrifice a substantial good for a temporary need, ren sum to be seen.

The "suicidal step" has been taken. Parliament has sustained the tariff, and we think that its effect upon the political and commercial opinion of the States will not be long concealed. We speak advisedly when we say that old and influential opponents of reciprocity view Mr. Gall's scale of duties with delight, as tending to upset a treaty which, in their opinion, should never have been entered into. Whotever be his motives, Mr. Galt has review the hope of the americationists.

which, in their opinion, should never have been entered into. Whotever be his motives, Mr. Galt has reviced the hope of the annexationable.

ENPOPULARITY OF THE NEW TARIFF GENERALLY. [From the Newburg Index.]

Mr. Galt's tard meets with opposition from all political parties. The Intent and meaning of the tariff is to piace a high duty upon all articles imported from New York, and compel the Upper Canada merchant to purchase his goods in Montreal. It is a tariff got up for the benefit of the St. Lawrence trade and the Lower Canada merchant. It is forced upon us by Lower Canada members, and consented to by the few remaining subservient tools in Upper Canada. It is a bride to ad intents and purposes to maintain the support of Lower Canadians. The injuntee imposed upon us by Hower Canadians. The injuntee imposed of purpor Canadia must be iniquitous inited when it would call forth the protests of journals that have ever been the willing apolegists of the ministry in every species of corruption; and from such supporter of the ministry as Cayley, Malcolm Cameron, Espace Buchanan and John Cameron. The measure of representation by population will receive a new impetus by the injustice perpetrated upon us by a Lower Canada majority. Every pound of tea or sugar purchased in future by an Upper Canadian will preach to him a sermon that will make him feel deeper in his pocket than any thundering from the Globe or on the floor of the Parliment House. Mr. Galt's tariff will effectually probe the political ears of Upper Canadians, and if the people put up with all this, we may bid farested in ruture to anything in the form of honesty in our Canadian Legislature.

THERATENED REBELLION IN CANADA.

We find the following in our other exchanges:—

We have received an abiy written circular from Oakville, Canada West, signed Wm. M. King, in which the present government beddly advocated in the event of the success of some of the measures urged by those now in power. It refers approvingly to the action of these colonies under similar ci

Francisco Vigilance Committee. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Before Hon, Judge Daly. The entire session of the Court on Saturday was co umed by Mr. Cutting and Mr. O'Conor, discussing the motion of the defence for a non-suit. The decision of the

Court upon the motion will be rendered this morning. Superior Court-General Term. resent Hon. Judges Bosworth (Chief Justice), Hoffman

Woodruff, Pierrepont and Moncrief.

MARCH 26.—Woodruff and Beach Iron Works agt. Henry firmed.

The President, &c., of the City Bank of New Haven, agt Smon Perkins.—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

John Puner et al. agt. Morgan Pinder.—New tria granted up terms.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham. MARCH 26.—The New York and New Haven Railroad ompany vs. Robert Schuyler,—Judgment for plaintiffs on temurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment

N costs.

The same vs. the Mechanics' Bunk; same vs. Chappel; same vs. John O. M. Park.—Same order.

The same vs. John H. Dykers.—Motion denied; costs to

Post Office, Department.—The Postmaster General has submitted no propositions to capitalists, either in this city or elsewhere, to meare the obtaining of money by contractors on the indebtedness of the Post Office Department to them.

THE SOUTHERN SLAVE TRADE

The Siezure of the Bark Rawlins-The Wa OUR PLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STRANGE VINES.

APALACHICOLA, March 17, 1859.

The Capture of the Bark E A. Raisling-Murder of ther Spanish Captain-Arrest of Her Crew-Confession of Her Cabin Boy, &c.

I take the first opportunity of writing to you all that has transpired during our cruise in the Vixen. The Collector of this port came on noard last Monday, and we got under weigh and run down the coast to St. Josephs, where we supposed to be engaged in the slave trade. We ran close commander were aroused, and he ordered the Rawlins to let go her port anchor, and then a boat, with

commander were aroused, and he ordered the Rawlins to let go her port anchor, and then a boat, with a detachment of officers and men, was sent to capture the suspected slaver. Four of her crew (Spaniarus) were put in irons. They could not speak Eogish, but we had an Apalachicola pilot on board who acted as interpreter. The priseners stated that they shipped in Havans for the purpose of assisting the versed out of that harbor, and that when they accomplished this the captain promised to send them ashore in a schooter.

We took the Rawlins in tow the following day and brought her to Apalachicola, and moored her in proximity to the city. The cook and cabin boy of the vessel have since confessed their true connection with the vessel. The boy says he shipped in the vessel at Savannah, and that she belonged to Mr. Lamar, of that city, and that he litted her out with new rigging and salls, and placed on board a cargo of rice for havana. When the vessel reached the latter place nearly all the crew descried, and the boy's impression is that the vessel was afterwards sold to a commercial house in Havana. Captain Hayden, the commercial house in the expeniant of the coast of Cuba, how as to give the vessel was going on a slaving voyage. It was also ascertained that another captain—a Spaniard—was to be under the command of her American captain, and whea she got down to a certain part of the coast of Cuba, he was to give the vessel up to the Spaniard. This ale

APALACHICOLA, Fla., March 17, 1859.

The Rawlins is just the craft for a slaver. When sh her fore and main topgallant masts were struck, and her officers said they had sailed into St. and her efficers said they had sailed into St. Josephs with her foretopmast sails and rigging. They also stated that they were disabled en her voyage from Havana, and had put into St. Joseph's to reour. The officers of the Vixen on going, on board the Rawlins, made a minute examination of the vessel to ascertain her condition, and came to the conclusion that the statement of the slaver's officers, in regard to her disabled condition, was wholly untrue. When the Vixen's officers went on board the slaver the mate was in charge, and he said that the captain (Hayden) had gone to town with the vessel's papers; but, on a further examination, the charter of the vessel was found on board. About forty water casks and carlines for a slave deck, and also materials for a galley, were found on board.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. THE BARK E. A. RAWLINS.
The Savannah (Georgia) Republican of Tuesday last

The Savannah (Georgia) Republican of Tuesday last says:—
She was taken in St. Joseph's Bay by the United States steamship Vixen, on the 15th instant, and carried into apalachicols. She had a complete outfit as a slaver, and was without papers.

It is currently reported in Savannah that the Rawlins, previous to her capture, landen some six hundred Africans somewhere on the coast of Fiorida. This can hardly be so; she cleared at this port with a cargo of rice for Haveins, the 15th December, and has not had time for the trip to Africa and back.

The Columbia (Georgia) Sun of the same data sava:—

Havena, the 15th December, and has not had time for the trip to Africa and back.

The Columbia (Georgia) Sim of the same date says:—
The particulars, as we learn them from a gentleman who left Apalachicola the day the vessel was brought in, are, that some four or five men stopped at a hotel, stating that they were part of a hunting party, and had come there to replenish themselves with provisions and ammunition, and when they went to settle their bill, paid the landford in Spanish coin, which excited his suspiction, and upon in different control of the co CAPTURE AND RELEASE OF SOME OF THE WANDERER'S

The following, in relation to the capture of part of the Wanderer's cargo, is from a letter to the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder:—

JACKSONVILLE, March 11, 1859.

Our village has been the theatre of considerable excitament and bustle for some days past, respecting the capture of thirty-six will Africans, a part of the cargo of the Wanderer. On Thursday, the 3d inst. John F. McRae, Fsq. Deputy Marshal of the State of Georgia, and a culticate of this (Teifair) county, having been informed that a large number of Africans, under the charge of a white man, en route for Alabama, were passing through the counties of Coffac and Irwin, summond a posse, composed of some of the most respectable culticas of the county, pursued and overtook the negroes in Worth county, within three miles of Isacella, took possession of them, and marched them to Jacksonville and put them in jail, and reported to the federal officers at Savannah his action in the premises. The white man in charge of the regroes denied at first that they were Africans, and attempted some resistance, but afterwards admitted that they were a part of the cargo of the Wanderer. The most of these negroes are very likely, and are from six to twenty-one years old; there is only one woman among them. They seem perfectly happy, and are as contented and free from care as if roaming their native wilds. They remain in jail only at night, during the day they are permitted the freedom of the yard. Some of them are quite smart, and all are quick to learn. At first they could not speak a word of English; several of them, since they have been bere, have mastered many words. "Money" and "whiskey" are favorite words with them: all love money and all appear to love whitekey. They seem to have a knowledge of the value of coin, but none of our paper currency. I gave one an order for something at a store, since which time all scraps of paper are in great demand with them. A newspaper was torn into small pieces and carfelly put away, they thinking it will answer the same purpose as mo

being told it was wrong to use them, it is seldom they will do so, saying "marbe," bad, when asked to repeat them.

A letter to the Savannah Republican says:—
John F. McRae, of this county, Deputy United States Marshal, having been instructed by the Marshal to capture any Africans he might find passing through the country, was informed that there were thirty-six in charge of one or two men on their way to the Alabama line. He summoned a posse of ten men, some of our best chizons, pursued and overtook the negroes in Worth county, arrested them as Deputy United states Marshal ander his instructions, and brought them to Jacksonville and put them in jail, and sent an express to the Marshal at Savannah reporting the arrest and his action in the matter. The negroes remained here until the answer from the Marshal came, which stated he had telegraphed and written to the authorities at Washington, and had received no answer respecting the africans then known to be in the country; that the government Ret. of the Africans being in the State, and of given him no orders, and that his active was to turn them loose and let them proceed on their way. When this letter came, and as the arrest had been made by the authority of the United States, and in good fath, the negroes were released; the person in charge of them paying for the provisions they consumed and medical attention to those that were sick. One or two or those areasing in the arrest retook the negroes and demanded payment for their outlay and trouble, threatening to carry the Africans to Governor Brown if it was not paid. A compromise was made to the satisfaction of the parties, and "the last of the Wanderer's carpo" were allowed to depart in peace. The negroes disliked very much to deave, as they had been treated very knolly by the citizers.

CAPTAIN CORRIE'S CASE.

The Charleston Courier of the 22d says:—Application

the citizets.

CAPTAIN CORRIE'S CASE.

The Charleston Courier of the 22d says:—Application was made on Monday before the United States District Court, Judge Magratin presiding, in this city, for process against Win. C. Corrie, on account of the indictances and warrants that have issued against him from the Southern District of Georgia for alleged off-moss in the matter of the yacht Wanderer. The application was refused.

SLAVE TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting held in Belmesville, Affing county, Ga., on the 5th heat, a resolution was adopted declared that all laws of the federal government interdicing the righ

of the countern people to bring and import starts from Africa are toeconstitutional and violative of the rights of the Sauth, are that mid laws are not and void, and a dis-grace to the motate book.

Caroners' Office.

THE FOURTEENTH STREET POISONING CASE. Yesterday Coroner Schirmer, Prof. Doremos, and Drs. lined and Boston required to the scene of the late poisoning tragedy, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the premities. The room of the suspected moreleress, Marga-ret Burke, was sleenly searched, but nothing of material Deremus for analyzation. The kitchen utensis, including the kettle, colice pot and tea urn, were scrumized with much care. Upon the lift of the tea urn were found traces of a crystaine substance, which had been spattered there while an solution. The colice pot contained some grounds and some foreign substance, which exhals ed a very unpreasant odor. Some of these utensitives taken presents on of by Professor Doremus, which the balance were placed under seal by order of the Corner, and looked up until the conclusion of the logoest. The investigation, which was to have come before Corner Schirmer this morning at nine o clock, will not be proceeded with until Tuesday morning. The postoone ment was made at the request of Prof. Doremus, who washed a little more time to conclude his analysis. Nothing has yet been learned as to the exact nature of the poston, but it is though by the Corner that it is either arsenic or exait acid. The remainder of Mrs. Beetham's household who partook of the fatal breaktast on Weinesday morning, are doing well, and no immediate danger may be apprehended in the case of any of those now living. Decemus for analyzation. The kitchen utensiss, including

Chas. J. Sturges, who was shot by the proprietor of the oyster saloon No. 36 Bowery, on Friday morning, died yesterday at the New York Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. Coroner Jackman, on being notified of the occurrence, empanneled a jury and made all the preliminary arrangements for holding an inquest, which, in con nary arrangements for holding an inquest, which, in consequence of the non-attendance of the witnesses, was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. Sturges is represented by the police as a very hard character, fond of
ornsking, quarreling and fighting, and making himself
isable to arrest quite frequently. Two or three Sundays
ago deceased challenged the chief of the Dead Rabbit to
fight him, and arrangements were made for a ge-to,
but some outsiders interfered, broke up the ring
and gave Sturges a sound drubbing. On Thursday he came in conflict with the Tenth precinct
police, and fought them desperately, until at length
he was overpowered by superior odes and carried off to
the cells. John Pfromer, the proprietor of the salon
wherein the shooting affray occurred on Friday morning,
says that he shot deceased in self defence; that Sturges
came into the kitchen and commenced an indocent assault upon one of his cocks (a woman about twenty yearold), and when interfered with attacked the prisoner; and
that in the struggle which ensued Pfromer, in defence of
his own life, was obliged to draw a pistol and shoot his
assailant. Among those who witnessed the occurrence
and will be examined by the Coroner, are Nicholas Seagrist, Alderman; John Kerrigan, Wellam Fredericks and
Fanny McGarthy—the latter, we presume, being the cookreferr d to by the prisoner.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY POLICEMEN. inquest in the case of Bryan Kerrigan, who died a No. 45 Laurens street on Friday night, from the effects of injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of two

Coroner Jackman.

Justice Connoily, of the Lower Police Court, testined that the deceased was brought before him on Friday morning, on charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, preferred against him by a policeman, whose name he could not remember; the officer said that deceased was fighting at a low house in Baxter street, and that he arrested deceased more for his protection than anything eige.

arrested deceased more for his protection than anything cise.

Timothy Golden, of the Sixth precinct police, deposed that he assisted policeman Wilsey in bringing deceased to the station house on Thursday night; saw no difficulty between the officer and deceased; the latter went along quite peaceably. Officer Wilsey stated that some boys had been throwing stones at the deceased, and that he had got into the company of bad women; deceased made no complaint of being sore or hurt while being brought to the station house; the next morning assisted in bringing deceased by the the total of the station house; the next morning assisted in bringing deceased to the Tombe; while there he complained of great thirst, and said he left fore; I entered a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct against the deceased, but do the magniturate that the prisoner had suffered enough, a he had been beaten in Baxter street the night previously the magnistrate thereupon discharged the prisoner and told him to go bome.

The further investigation was here adjourned until 4% o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Personal Intelligence.

Letters have been received in Hartford from Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, announcing that he has been very sick. He was at the Isle of Rhodes, having proceeded there from Constantinople, where he was at Christmas. He was getting better, had concluded his travelling tour, and expects to be in Connecticut once more in May.

Mrs. Conningham, of Burdell notoriety, says the Greens burg Herald of the 16th inst., was in Blarsville, Pa., a few days since. She was seeking to place her daughter in charge of the principal of the Female Seminary. Several gentlemen, who had seen her during the excitament in herase in New York, recognized her; she became aware of it, and soon decamped. She dresses well, travels in a fine equipage, and has a gentleman who accompanies her as agent.

The Hon. Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y., awoke on the 20th inst. entirely bilind. He had bad a revere pain in his great toe and in his temples

Mr. J. W. Walton, of Ohio, has been promoted to a third class clerkship in the General Land office, vice S. J. Ialion, promoted to be the principal Clerk of Surveys. A. J. Sonderson, of Pennsylvania, has been promoted to a second class cierkship in the same bureau, vice Walton,

Peter Wison, not long since appointed to be Receiver of Public Moneys at the Land Office, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, has resigned the third class clerkship held by him in the General Land Office.

The Propagatur Catholique, a Southern Catholic journal, learns from persons worthy of confidence that General Walker, recently converted to the Catholic church, has determined to enter a religious order and become a Catholic priest. The latest and most likely story, however, is that he is about to join a fillbuster expedition somewhere on the Pacific. The Hon. Judge McClean is in Cincinnati.

Mr. Abijah Jenkins, the well known broker, has disap-peared from Botton. It is supposed that he is in New York. Jenkins was recently convicted in the Municipal Court of Boston of receiving stolen goods, and after suffer-ing some two months' imprisonment in jail, awaiting final judgment, he was bailed in the sum of \$7,000.

Mrs. Governor Brown and family are making arrangements to leave Washington at as early a day as practicable, and they will return in the course of a few days to their home in Tennessee.

States of Wisconsin, Mchigan and Minnesota.

ARRIVALS.

From Galway, in the steamsing Pacific—Rev A Hutchinson, G Mitchell, Mrs Louiss Mitchell, J W James, G Gray, John Burke, Miss O'Conner, Mrs H Murphy, Baster G Murphy, Miss Harriet Murphy. From St Johns, RF—A R Russell, Rion J Kent, Capt Abbott and son—and 185 in the second cabin and steerage.

From Savannah in the steamship Star of the South—Miss Mary Starkey, Miss Julia Sherlock, George Cutthbert, John Saerlock, W S Young, H H Paine, J C Rills, Fred Rilva, John Saerlock, W S Young, H H Paine, J C Rills, Fred Rilva, John Saerlock, A Statesey, Faul Manaboure, H Schaltrur, Stephen U Fonda, F Beebe, J C Grigg, L N Gilbert, L N Glover, F J Pridham, T G Brissansde, J M Campbell, E Lyon, Captain A Lane, T Harris, H Seymour, A Wyer, A Sult, E Cheeseborough, G W H Gannon, W C Dennis, B Goldbry, and 33 in the steerage.

sicerage.

From Bichmond, &c, in the steamship Roanoke—E Harris, A Weeks, A P Baidwin, G G Page and Isdy, A 1.ytle, F Houghton, A Lawrence, M C Bogue, Wm P Hiliver and lady, A Weltern, J E Munsail, R Sears, Jr, A Wreim, G Wright, J E Wiley, E M Parker, William Waus, Miss Leonard—and 35 in the steerage.

steerage.

From London, to the ship American Eagle—Mr John Young and lady.

From Ponce, PB, in the brig Mary Capen—Julius Haven.

From London, to the ship American Eagle—Mr John Yeung and lady.

From Ponce, PR, in the brig Mary Capen—Julius Haven.

DEFRATURES.

For Charleston, in the steamship Columbia—P Duclos and lady, Mas M a Forches, and Jacthiescon, infant and servani, Mise Norton Mis Watt, Brid Jacthiescon, infant and servani, Mise Norton Mis Watt, Brid Jacthiescon, infant and servani, Mise Norton Mis Watt, Brid Jacthiescon, infant and servani, Mise Norton Mis Watt, Brid Jacthiescon, infant and servani, Mise Norton Mis Watt, Brid Jacthiescon, Infant and State Helman, Mise Norton Mis Watt, Brid Jacthiescon, Mise Helman, Die Gebers, Casa A Greene, R. Rylands Win Hennis toun, Mise Norton, John Grosnon, R. T. Sawyer, J. B. Mediaugh, B. Bacon, D. G. Baccon and lady, F. P. Shaw and lady, Mise F. Weilington, Mrs Capit Beyers and calid, W. Murchison, L. W. Fairchid, Judge Mondelch, Hr Frentice and lady, N. B. White, E. and J. Kelton, Mrs Oeberne, Win T. Kellogre, S. L. Sampson, Jino K. Carter, S. S. Williams, G. H. Mülken, A. D. Winhrop, R. A. Boberts, B. F. Greenough, A. L. Conklin, G. P. Wilson.

For Liverpool, in the stannshig City of Washington—Col J Harrison, C. C. Fulton & Sou, Rev Samuel Clementa, Rev. S. B. Leacock, Richard Clements, P. Decespet, wife, child and nurse; Mis Burnsell. Jose Lopez Donesteves, David Douglass, Frederick Easteood, W. G. Dunphins, John McKewan, A. Canale, F. A. Georger and lady, J. Kingon, Mrs. Inger, F. Greenbill, A. Humphreya Mrs. Bouman, child and nurse; Win Haywood, Lorgold Hirach, Rev. J. Tivon, Capt Ulver, G. Turpsin, Jac O'Rate, B. G. Marshir, W. H. Handle, J. C. Alamphreya Mrs. Bouman, child and nurse; Win Haywood, Lorgold Hirach, Rev. J. Tivon, Capt Ulver, G. Turpsin, Jac O'Rate, B. Misson, J. A. Dellarrochim, F. H. Snakh, Miss Fowcer, E. Edmondis—and 100 in the steerage.

For Savannah, In the steamship Proids—Mrs. Calaberine Summerburp, Mrs. M. J. Susamerbary and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Lee, D. Jake, W. Howckway Sr. Mrs. Laght, H. Brown, and Camphey, Mrs. Horndon, J. Shad, H. M. Coll, L. C.

Operatic and Dramatic Matters.

rive here to-morrow by the Savannah steamer. From their number we except Piccolomini, who remains in the South to give concerts under the management of Mr. I ambey's agent. The contract between Mr. Lumley and Mr. Uliman has expired by its own limitation, and not through any misunderstanding between the prima dona

sued by the Sheriff upon a writ for debt. It appears from the New Orleans papers that one of Mr. Ull-man's artists, a tenor, attempted, some five years ago to manage the Opera in the West, and made some debts, one to the amount of seven bundred dollars. A withho'd any moneys which might be due on account of within'd any money, which might be due on account of the artist's salary. The manager, however, owed him nothing, and the writ was inoperative. It was an attempt to hold the manager responsible for the debts of his artists. Mr. Uliman left New Orleans on the 19th, several days after his business had been settled there.

The musical season will open briskly within the next fortnight or three weeks. Uilman will give a short season at the Academy, and it is very probable that Pscoolomini will sing there early in May.

A portion of the Maretzek company has arrived from Havana, but the principal artists would not leave there till he 25th. The report in relation to the marriage of Mmc. Gazzaniga bas, we are informed, no foundation in fact.

at Cincinnati, where, on dit, she will shortly sing in "Linda di Chamounix" for the first time. Some of the Uliman artists, including Formes, will shortly make a brief concert tour in the West.

One of the events of the week has been the appearance in public of Mr. S. B. Mills, the young English pianist, who has but recently arrived in this country. At the grand testimonial concert given to Madame de Lussau, in he played Liszt's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a "Polonaise" by Chepin, in a style which astonished our neighbors over the water, who, ignorant of his antecedents, were unprepared for so much executive skill. In classical music we do not know that we have ever heard a player who is more thoroughly equal to its requirements. seem to master its complexities. No living planist has perhaps proved himself more competent to render Cho-pin's music, which is as yet but little understood and but man, has been long favorably known to the English and

Mes Juliana May and Mme. Elise Biscaccianti have recently been giving very successful concerts in the metro-

that has over visited the United States, has returned from a series of triumphs in Cuba. At her benefit she was leaded with bijour. Mile. Lamoreux will return to Europe by the next steamer, but will probably come back

again in the ensuing autumn.

A unique concert is announced for Wednesday evening at Niblo's Saloon. The programme will be made up of selections from old melodies, to be given by the "old folks," in old style and old costumes. Many of our read-ers of New England origin will be glad to renow pleasant men ories connected with such tunes as "Coronation,"
"Sherburn" and "Northfield." The company numbers thirty seven persons, and is highly spoken of by the pro-

Frolic," is to be sung at the French theatre by amo the proceeds to be given to some public charity. Miss Laura S. Bishop, a lady who comes highly recom

mended by the Eastern papers, announces that she will give her first reading in New York at Clinton Hall, Astor place, this evening. The selections are excellent, and we

doubt not that the reading will be equal to them.

The business at the theatres during the week has been fair. The withdrawal of "Our American Cousin" from Laura Keene's was the most interesting event.

The last seven performances in the Broadway theatre will be given this week. They will be especially interest ing to the public for many reasons. Since the doors of the house were opened, twelve years ago, lower Broadway has seen many changes—the retail trade, fashionable hotels and private residences moving steadily up town. The theatre site is now too yaluable for commercial purposes to be used as a place of amuse ment, and so, in a few months, commerce will usurp the place where Thalia and the sister muses have held Cleopatra" will be performed. On Saturday afternoon managers of the Broadway-takes his benefit, which will, no doubt, be a grand affair.

Mr. Wallack advertises the concluding nights of his long and very brilliant series of performances at his own and finally conclude his labors for the season by appearing Venice," in the principal characters of which he has made artistic and managerial successes, the members of his company recently presented him with a splengid piece of

is announced. The "Veteran" will be played for the last time but one. Mrs. Hoey's benefits are always after the manner of grand dramatic festivals, and we are quite confident that the affair of to night, which is further distinguished by the return of Mrs. Hoey to the stage after an absence caused by illness, will be no exception to the

At Laura Keene's theatre "The Rivals," with Mr. Blake, fr. Jefferson and Miss Keene in the cast, will be given on this and to-morrow evening. "Our American Cousin" on Wednesday and Thursday, with the "Rival Pages" as an fterpiece. If "The Rivals" shall be as well and care afterpiece. if "The Rivais" shall be as well and carefully acted, costumed and mounted as "She Stoops to Conquer," produced here on Friday—and we presume it will—the performance will be thoroughly enjoyable.

The managers of the French theatre are producing new and piquant plays in rapid succession. For the performance on to morrow evening three excellent plays are ansourced.

requestrian season at Niblo's Garden with the present week, giving performances every evening and on Wed-nesday and Saturday afternoons. Several novelties are promised in the bills for this evening. At the Bowery theatre "The Miller of New Jersey," Brougham's new drama, and the pantomime "Asphodei,"

re announced for this evening.

There is still another of the Cousins left for the dra

nto a play which will be brought out at Barnum's this Cousins as a matter of course. At Wood's Minstrels the "Magic Spell" keeps the bills.

Bryants' have "Our American Cousin" and a burlesque

Mr. E. L. Davenport, the present manager of the How-ard Atheneum, Boston, is meeting with great success. He has an excellent company, under the best direction. The last novelty is "Our American Cousin," with Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. Setchell, and other excellent artists in the cast.

A new theatre will be opened at Albany on Wednesday.

A poetical address apropos to the occasion will be spoker

The Washington theatre closed on Saturday night, afte a season of some four months. The results have been a season of some four months. The results have been satisfactory, if not entirely brilliant. Mr. Stuart got together an excellent stock company, and some of the most successful performances of the season were those that were enacted by the regular company. Various artistes of celebrity have succeeded each other during the short season, amought whom we noticed Miss Davenport, Agnes Robertson, Miss Heron, Mr. Hacket, and Mr. Murdoch, &c. It s on y just to say that Mr. Stuart has greatly added to his reputation as a skilful and pains taking manager. His has reputation as a skillul and pains-facing manager. His pieces were always tastefully put upon the stage down to the smallest details, whilst the extent and brilliancy of his wardrobe surprised even those accustomed to the re-sources of a motropolitan theatre. We have already am-novesed that a new theatre was to be created the sam-mer in the upper part of the town. It is takewise stated that Mr. Stuart is to take the management,

THE ARIZONA TRAIN .- The Galveston News of the

The President of the United States referred a general court martial to assemble at Charleston, S. C., on the 25th instant, for the trial of Surgeon Bernard M. Byrne, Medical Department United States Army. The Court is composed of the following members.—Brigadiar General Churchill, Brevet Colonel May, Strevet Colonel Amer. Here to Colonel Dimick, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Waiker, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel States articles, Lieutenant Colonel Crittenden, Major Nicholils, and Capitan Samuel Joses as Judge Advocate.

Capitan Alleb's company (K.) Second regiment United States artiller. In his been ordered by the War Department from Fort Hamilton to Plattaburg Barracks, Lake Chambian.

plain.

Captain Z. B. Tower, Corps of Engineers, has been granted a leave of absence for tweive months, with permission to go beyond the United States.

co a leave of absence for tweive months, with permoson to go beyond the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1850.

1. The Secretary of War desires it to be announced to the army that, as the object of the act of August 16, 1856, in holding out the inducement of a more permanent appointment, was to procure the services of a more competent body of hospital sizewards, no soldier nor cutzen must hencesorth be recommended to him for appointment, and the act of the services of a more competent body of hospital sizewards, no soldier nor cutzen must hencesorth be recommended to him for appointment, and the war of the service, as well no sufficiently intelligent, and skilled in pharmacy, for the proper discharge of the responsible duties likely to be devolved upon him. And as the act of July 6, 1838, section 12, which authorizes the payment of soldiers employed as temporary to wards, is still in force, and fairly provides for the oursent exagencies of the service, at the same time that it alfords the means for a careful probation of all soldiers detailed as hospital stewards, who may be ambitious of one day deserving a permanent appointment, the Secretary where it to be known that he will in future only bestow the latter in cases of special ment.

2. Hospital stewards appointed by the Secretary of War, whenever stationed in places whence no post return is made to the Adjutant General and Surgeon General, as well as to the Medical Director of the military department in which they may be ser sing; to each of whom they will also report each new assignment to duty or change of station ordered in their case, noting carefully the number, cate and source of the order directing the same. They will likewise report monthly, when on furiously, to the medical officer in charge of the hospital to which they are attached.

3. All hospital stewards, appointed by the Secretary of War, who are new in service, will, immediately on the

will inservise report montally, when on furlough, to the medical officer in charge of the hospital to which they are attached.

3. All hospital stewards, appointed by the Secretary of War, who are now in service, will, immediately on the receipt of this order, report, by letter, to the Adjutant General and to the Surgeon General, their present station, and the number, date and source of the order under which they are acting.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

By direction of the War Department a Board of Officers will assemble at Carlishe Barracks, Pennsylvania, on the Sthimst., to examine into a system of evolution for Mounted Rifler.

The Board will do a system of evolution for Mounted Rifler.

The Board is further directed to report furly upon the merits of this system of instruction, and give their opinion as to its adaptation to the particular corps for which it is designed.

The Board will consist of the following officers:—Lieutenaut Colonel Crittenden, Brovet Lieutenaut Colonel Porter and Lieutenaut Maury.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5.

War DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GRN. 9 OPPICE, MARINGGROS, March 15, 1899.

Promotions in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of "general orders" No. 15, of December 10, 1886:—

1. PROMOTIONS.

Capital John G. Barnard, to be Major, December 13, 1889, vice Smith, deceased.

First Lieutenaut Win. H. C. Whiting, to be Capitain, Dec.

Captain John G. Barnard, to be Major, December 13, 1858, vice Smith, deceased.

First Lieutenant Wm. H. C. Whiting, to be Captain, Dec. 13, 1858, vice Barnard, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James B. McPher on, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1858, vice Whiting, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward P. Alexander, to be Second Lieutenant, October 10, 1855, vice N. F. Alexander, deceased.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charies C. Lee, to be Second Lieutenant, December 20, 1868, the date of Captain Brereton's resignation.

First Regiment of Dragooms.

Second Lieutenant Alreed B. Chapman, to be First Lieutenant, January 6, 1859, vice Creen Chapman, decembed. (Company B.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Leroy Napier, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, January 6, 1859, vice Chapman, promoted. (Company K.)

First Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Erannus D. Keyes, of the Third artillery, to be Major, October 12, 1858, vice Taylor, decembed.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieutenant George P. Andrews, to be Captain, October 12, 1858, vice Keyes, promoted to First artillery.

First Lieutenant George P. Andrews, to be Captain, October 12, 1858, vice Loeder, resigned. (Company M.)

First Lieutenant John H. Lendrum, to be Captain, December 3, 1858, vice Loeder, resigned. (Company I.)

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Saunders, to be First Lieutenant, October 12, 1858, vice Andrews, promoted. (Company F.)

Second Lieutenant Henry V. De Hart, to be First Lieutenant, December 3, 1858, vice Landrum, promoted. (Company M.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Augustus G. Robinson, of the Fourth artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 3, 1858, vice Landrum, Promoted. (Company M.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward R. Warner, of the First artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 3, 1858, vice Lieutenant Coonel January I.)

Lieutenant Coonel Dixon S. Mites, of the Third infantry, to be Captain, December 3, 2000

First Lieutenant Henry B. Clirz to be Captain, December 6, 1868, vice Ward, deceased. [Company E.] Second Lieutenant Alexander McD. McCook, to be First Lieutenant, Piecember 6, 1858, vice Clitz, promoted. [Company G.]

| Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Bell, to be Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1858, vice McCook, promoted. [Company D.]

First Lieutenant Augustus H. Seward, to be Captain, January 19, 1869, vice Shiey, promoted to the Third infantry. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant Alexander Chambers, to be First Lieutenant Lieutenant Alexander Chambers, to be First Lieutenant Lieutenant Alexander Chambers, to be First Lieutenant Lieutenant Lieutenant Rich, to be First Lieutenant Lieutenant Lieutenant Rich, to be First Lieutenant January 19, 1869, vice Seward, promoted. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant Lieutenant Bryan M. Thomas, of the Eighth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, January 19, 1869, vice Chambers, promoted. [Company I.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Bryan M. Thomas, of the Eighth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, January 19, 1859, vice Rich, promoted. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant, January 19, 1859, vice Rich, promoted. [Company E.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Ana B. Carey, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1858, vice October 19, 1858, vice Wood, deceased. [Company I.]

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Pitcher, to be Captain, October 19, 1858, vice Wood, deceased. [Company I.]

Second Lieutenant William Grag, to be first Lieutenant, October 19, 1858, vice Pitcher, promoted. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Royal F. Frank, of the Pitch Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 19, 1858, vice Captain Thomas J. Brureton, Ordinance Department, Dec. 20, 1856.

Captain Thomas J. Brureton, Ordinance Department, Dec. 20, 1856.

Captain Thomas J. Brureton, Ordinance Department, Dec. 20, 1856.

Captain Thomas J. Brureton, Ordinance Department, Dec. 20, 1856.

Commission Vacadel under the Scient Section of the Act of June 18, 1846.

By First Lieutenant William W. Burns, Fifth infantry, Commissary of Substitute—his regimental commission (entry) Jan. 19, 1859.

Colonel Frandis Lee, Second mantry, at St. Louis, Mo., 1800. Brevet Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Bell, to be Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1858, vice McCook, promotes

Commissary of Subsistence—his regimental commission (enty) Jan. 19, 1859.

Colonel Frandis Lee, Second miantry, at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1859.

Brevet Colonel John L. Smith, Major Corps of Engineers, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1868.

Captain James N. Ward, Inird Infaatry, at St. Anthony, Minucesta, Duc. 6, 1858.

First Licutenant Orren Chapman, First dragoons, at St. Jouis, Mo., Jan. 6, 1856.

Second Licutenant Junius B. Roane, Fourth artillery, at Brooklyn, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1859.

Second Licutenant Sardine P. Reed, Tenth infantry, at West Font, New York, Feb. 6, 1859.

III. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies to which they succeeded in the natural course of promotion. Shoone a different assignment, however, have since been made, by competent authority, it will take precedence of the former.

IV. The officers promoted will join their proper stations and companies without delay, unless on detached service, acting under special instructions, or leave of absence, when they will so report, by letter, to the commissioners of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

The Pressident of the Levit To Mr. Sickles.—The

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MR. SIGKLES.—The story that the President of the United States took consistent of viet Daniel E. Sickles during his current confinement in prison here, is untrue, as we learn from a party who knows the fact beyond question. This contradiction "plays bob" with the meloiramatic effect of many Washington letters for the distant press describing the details of the the alleged visit of the chief magistrate with eloquent pathos, as well as with the picturesque effect of various wood cuts recently appearing in the illustrated weekles, wherein the interview is pictured to the intural eye with quite as much floiling as by the letter writers alcressed to the namer's eye of the greenest of all the "green" renders of the wonders occurring each passing day.—Washington Nav. March 26.

Arrest in Hampton Roads.—The United States